(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (Nº. 1429.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1773.

TO THE PUBLICK.

WHATEVER might be the motive of JONATHAN BOUCHER, to address *certain queries* to SAMUEL CHASE and WILLIAM PACA, Esqrs. we do not take upon us to say; nor, is it a matter of any consequence to the Publick, to enquire. The queries have drawn an answer from those Gentlemen, full of matter interesting to the Publick, and containing doctrines equally new, and extraordinary. We take the liberty to offer the Publick, a few thoughts, and to make a few observations, on this extraordinary answer. We shall not ostentatiously give the Gentlemen our real signatures; since, it might give them the trouble of confessing their obligations, or of returning thanks for the favour. We shall not, however, stab the Gentlemens reputations, nor, shall we attack their good names. The Gentlemens *consistent conduct hitherto*, must give them a reputation with the Publick; and their *future actions*, must establish their fair fame. It is an observation of the critics, *That the disputant who first complains of foul language, or attacks on his reputation, hath the worst of the argument.* This is most happily exemplified in the present dispute; for, in the answer, we have *complaints of this kind*, without number, and *recrimination* without end. And, men of sense observe, that no man could have written an answer, *so suitable to the purposes* of the Gentlemen; but, that unfortunately the argument is given up, and the queries remain yet unanswered.

We propose to convince every one who will read with any attention, that Messr. Paca and Chase have not answered, nor cannot answer, the two fundamental, and leading queries, proposed to them by Mr. Boucher. The two queries are; 1st, By what *authority* do you act as Vestrymen? 2dly, Is there any Law to give a sanction to your power? And, these Gentlemen give *this precise answer*; "*By authority of the Parishioners founded upon Common Law and Common Right, who chose, nominated and appointed us Vestrymen of St. Anne's parish, according to the antient usage and custom of the parish beyond memory of man.*" Messr. Paca and Chase *hold* the Act of Assembly 1701-2, ch. 1 *to be a perfect nullity*; this Law therefore, must be laid entirely out of the argument. They have been driven to the *miserable expedient* of *founding* the right of the Parishioners to choose Vestrymen, upon *Common Law—Custom* —and *immemorial Usage*. Fy Lawyers! The direct contrary however, of the Gentlemens Law, is true; namely, that, by the *Common Law*, by *Custom*, or by *Usage*, the Parishioners of St. Anne's *have no right* to choose Vestrymen.

It may perhaps, be no less curious, than useful in the present dispute; if we give a short *memoir* of religion, and if we trace *the origin of vestries*, in this Province. The Charter was granted in the year 1632; and, in the following year, the young Lord Proprietary brought with him into this Province, about two hundred persons, who imported with them the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. So early as the Assembly which met on the 25th February 1638, a Bill, entitled, "*An Act for Church liberties*," was twice read in Assembly; but, it did not pass into a Law till the year 1640: By the Act of Assembly 1640, ch. 1. entitled, "*An Act for Church liberties*," it was enacted that, "*Holy Church within this province, shall have and enjoy all her rights, liberties and franchises wholly and without blemish.*" Thus stood the Law till 1649, when the CHRISTIAN RELIGION was *established* by Act of Assembly. The Law 1649, ch. 1. entitled "*An Act concerning religion*," is no less curious, than the regulations established by it, are of the most important nature. It is well abridged in Bacon's Laws; and, is worthy of perusal. This Act of Assembly after reciting,—*That the enforcing the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence*;—and *the better to preserve mutual love and unity among the inhabitants*; enacted, "*That no person or persons whatsoever within this province, professing to believe in* JESUS CHRIST, *shall from henceforth be any wise molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his religion, nor in the free exercise thereof within this province, nor, any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion*;" &c. This Act was confirmed as a perpetual Law, by the Act of Assembly 1676, ch. 2; and it continued and was the Law of the province, till *virtually* repealed by the provisions of the Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 2. and *expressly* repealed by the Law 1692, ch. 84. The majority of the inhabitants till about the Revolution in this province in the year 1689, were Roman Catholicks; the other part of the inhabitants consisted of various other sects of Christians; and the words of the Law 1649, prove there must have been great variety. From the settlement of the province in the year 1633, till 1692, there were no parishes in this province; for, no Law can be shewn, by which they were erected, and an Act of Assembly was *then* made for this purpose. There were no Clergymen established by Law; for there seems to have been no legal provision made for them, and they subsisted by the voluntary contributions of their disciples. And, there were no Vestries, or Vestrymen: for, the various sects of Christians, who then lived in the province, the Church of England excepted, have no such officers. Antecedent then, to the year 1692, there were no Vestrymen in this province, chosen by the Parishioners, *under a right founded in Common Law—Custom—or immemorial Usage*. Yet, we ought naturally to find *such Laws* governing in so early a period of our history. The truth is, *Vestries*, and *the right to choose Vestrymen*, have their origin *from positive Law*;—in an *Act of Assembly* of the province.

By the Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 2. the Church of England *was first established* in this province. An abridgment of this Act is in Bacon's Laws; and ought to be perused. The county Justices were required by this Law, *to lay out their several counties into parishes, by metes and bounds*. The parishes being *thus* laid out, and erected; the Freeholders of each parish were required, to meet by appointment of the county Justices, and make choice of six of the most able men of the parish, *to be a Vestry*; and the several vestries *thus chosen*, are by this Law incorporated. Here then, is the *true origin* and *first establishment* of Vestries in this province; and the Freeholders *first empowered* to choose Vestrymen. The right in the Freeholders to choose Vestrymen, is not founded in Common Law; because, as hath been proved, it is derived *from Act of Assembly*. This right is not founded in Custom; because, we have shewn the time, when no such custom prevailed, and have shewn the origin of the right. It cannot be derived from immemorial Usage; because, we have proved the origin of it, to be from positive Law. And, "*We presume to assert*" the following propositions to be incontrovertible Law; 1st, That where a power *is originally given*, (for example, to elect Vestrymen,) by Act of Assembly, which expires, or is repealed; the power *thus originally given* no longer remains; nor, can *such power* be any longer exercised. 2dly, That the power thus given cannot be exercised by Common Law, after the expiration of the Act of Assembly; inasmuch as, the very Act of Assembly itself is a proof, that before it was enacted, there was no such power by Common Law. 3dly. That it is *essential* to every legal Usage, or good Custom, *that it have been beyond memory of man*. 4thly, That if any one can shew the beginning of it, it is no good Custom, or legal Usage. THE LAWYERS may, if they please, controvert these propositions of Law.

The Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 1. continued in force, till *finally repealed* by the the Act 1700, ch. 1. which was itself repealed, by the Act 1701-2, ch. 1. From the year 1692, till 1702, the Freeholders were empowered to choose Vestrymen, by the sundry Acts of Assembly *just mentioned*. The Act 1701-2, ch. 1. being "*most clearly void*," as is held by Messr. Paca and Chase; there is *now* no Act of Assembly, or other Law of the province, by which Vestrymen can be chosen; or, under which, they can act with any propriety. For, according to the first proposition of Law; the several Acts of Assembly, which empowered Freeholders to elect Vestrymen, being either repealed, or "*most clearly void*;" the power thereby given, no longer remains. According to the second proposition of Law; the power to elect, thus given by Act of Assembly, cannot be exercised by Common Law, after the expiration, or *nullity* of such Act of Assembly. According to the third and fourth propositions of Law; —the power to elect Vestrymen cannot be exercised by Custom—or Usage; inasmuch as, we have shewn a time when such Usage did not exist. "*Which was the point to be proved!*"

But, Messr. Paca and Chase will have it, without rhime or reason, that *the Parishioners* of St. Anne's, by *Common Law*, and according to *antient Usage* and *Custom*; may nominate and elect Vestrymen; and they assert, *that St. Anne's is an antient parish*, erected and established *beyond memory of man*. Fy Lawyers! St. Anne's parish was laid out, and erected, by the Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 1.—the *first Vestrymen of it* were elected and chosen, by virtue of the powers, and according to the mode prescribed by this Law; and, the succeeding Vestrymen of St. Anne's were always chosen by virtue of the powers given by the Acts of Assembly subsequent to the Law of 1692, till the *unfortunate nullification* of the Act 1701-2, ch. 1. by *the annihilating fiat* of Messr. Paca, and Chase. But, it hath been shewed, that St. Anne's parish did not exist, before the Act 1692; therefore, a Common Law right of choosing Vestrymen, could not exist before the year 1692. Subsequent the Act 1692, the authority, or power of choosing Vestrymen in St. Anne's parish was given by sundry Acts of Assembly, which are now expired; therefore, the Parishioners of St. Anne's have no power or authority by Common Law—Custom—or Usage, to nominate and elect Vestrymen.

Where shall we apply to know what is, or is not, *Common Law—Custom*—and *immemorial* Usage of the province? Messr. Paca and Chase will desire us to apply to THE LAWYERS. This might perhaps, be not only expensive, but unsatisfactory too, in these *doubting days*. We advise every man to consult his own *common sense*; we desire every person who hath acted as a Vestryman, to ask his own understanding—Whether, the Freeholders meet on Easter Monday to choose Vestrymen by Common Law? Whether, the oath of a Vestryman, when chosen, was administered by Custom? Whether, the oaths to the Government were administered to them, by immemorial Usage? Or, if all these have not invariably been done for upwards of seventy years under the *reprobated* Act of 1701-2. And we call on the World (Messr. Paca and Chase excepted) to give evidence, whether they ever knew a Parishioner of St. Anne's, *not being a Freeholder within the same parish, and contributing to the taxes and charges of the same*, vote at the election of a Vestryman; and, whether any than such Parishioners, *as are just described*, actually voted for Messr. Paca and Chase, as Vestrymen of St. Anne's. If all this is not satisfactory, let our Acts of Assembly be consulted. To indulge the indolence of those, whose love of ease is stronger than their curiosity, we have looked into the following Acts of Assembly, for laying out and erecting new parishes; namely, 1704, ch. 96. 1725, ch. 10. 1726, ch. 6. 1728, ch. 15. 1728, ch. 19. 1742, ch. 15. 1742, ch. 18. 1744, ch. 3. 1744, ch. 14. 1744, ch. 24. 1753, ch. 15. 1765, ch. 33. 1770, ch. 18. of 1st Sess. 1770, ch. 9. of 2d Sess. These Acts of Assembly are the only Laws which occur to us, or seem to have been enacted, for laying out and erecting new parishes, from the year 1704 to 1770 inclusive. It is no less remarkable, than satisfactory, that there is in every of the Acts just recited, a *particular clause*, expressly empowering the Freeholders of the several new parishes, to choose and nominate Vestrymen, and other officers. This unquestionably proves, that in all these years when the several Laws just mentioned were made, the Freeholders or Parishioners could not by Common Law—Custom—or Usage, choose and nominate Vestrymen. For, if there had been then any Law in the province for such purpose, there would have been no necessity for a new and express Law. It is an act of idiotism, or the play of children, to make a new Law, where there is one for the same purpose already in force. It would be indecent to suppose the General Assembly guilty of such an absurdity; and it would be uncharitable to presume, that Messr. Paca and Chase spend their time, and the People's money in Assembly, so perfectly idle, or so ridiculously absurd.

But tho' Messr. Paca and Chase have been driven by despair, to assert Law doctrines, which upon "*sedate reflection*", they must treat not only with contempt, but detestation. Yet, when chosen, they did not consider themselves as nominated and elected Vestrymen by the Parishioners of St. Anne's, by authority founded in Common Law—Custom—or Usage; inasmuch as, they were sworn in, and acted, under the Law 1701-2, ch. 1. For, two facts are incontrovertible; 1st. they took the oath of a Vestryman, contained in, and prescribed by this Law; 2dly, they took the oaths to the Government, *in the manner* required by it. If these several oaths, were not administered by virtue of the Act 1701-2; no Law whatsoever can be shewn, which requires, or justifies the administration of them. But the subsisting Act of Assembly 1715, ch. 30, puts this matter out of doubt. For, it recites §. 3. "*And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of this province, made the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, entitled, an Act for establishment of religious worship in this province &c. it was enacted, that all Vestrymen should subscribe the association before they should be admitted to the execution of that office: but for as much as by the death of his most sacred Majesty, King William the Third, the subscribing the said association is not necessary to be longer continued; be it therefore enacted, that such part thereof, and clause in the before recited Act of Assembly, which relates to the Vestrymens subscribing the Association,* AND NO MORE, *is hereby repealed, and declared void. And it is further enacted, that all and every person and persons that are at this present time Vestrymen in this province, and all other person or persons that for the time to come shall be elected or chosen Vestrymen, shall take the before recited oath of abjuration;* AND THAT IT BE ADMINISTERED TO THEM ACCORDING TO THE FORMS AND METHODS PRESCRIBED IN THE AFORESAID ACT OF ASSEMBLY *for taking the oaths therein required to be taken: and after the taking such oath, the person so elected and chosen, shall be deemed and taken as one of the Vestry,* AND NOT BEFORE." Either then, the above oath was administered to Messr. Paca and Chase, "*according to the forms and methods prescribed*" in and by the Act 1701-2; or, it was not. The Gentlemen may choose either side, of this exquisite dilemma. If they were sworn in Vestrymen according to the forms and methods prescribed by the Act 1701-2; they have acted under a Law, which, *they hold most clearly void*; they give up the argument, and, as they happily express themselves, "*must knock under*". If they did not take *such oath*, as prescribed; then, they were not Vestrymen. For, saith the Law just recited, "AFTER *taking such oath the person so elected and chosen shall be deemed and taken as one of the Vestry,* AND NOT BEFORE". If they were not Vestrymen, they could not constitutionally tax the people, nor, could they act under the Acts 1704, and 1729.

Messr. Paca and Chase, having proved, as they flatter themselves, that the vestry of St. Anne's was a legal and constitutional vestry, independent of the Act

[illegible] a triumphant air", to justify their application to the county court, by virtue of the Acts 1704, ch. 34, and 1729, ch. 7. But, here too they fail. For, the Act 1704, so far as it relates to vestries, and the Law 1729, are not subsisting Laws of the province; they are *virtually* repealed, by the *nullification* of the Act 1701-2. An Act of Assembly impossible to be performed, is void; since, in the nature of things it can have no execution. Where a Law therefore, requires any thing to be done, by *certain persons who do not exist*; such Law is *a perfect nullity*. For, the persons especially appointed to put it in execution, *not existing*, it by no possibility, can be performed. A. B. C. and D. are appointed commissioners by Act of Assembly to build a Jail; the commissioners die, or refuse to act, the Law becomes *most clearly void*; for it cannot possibly be performed. And, the many Acts of Assembly made for the *express purpose* of appointing other commissioners, where the former either died, or refused to act, proves this beyond contradiction. Every Law in the nature of it, must have something on which to operate; since, if it hath nothing to work on, it must for ever remain a dead letter, a mere non entity. The Acts of Assembly 1704, and 1729, empower the Vestrymen and Churchwardens, to do certain Acts, for instance, to levy a tax, or build a Church. If there are no Vestrymen and Churchwardens; or if they die; or refuse to act; these Acts become void. For, they can have no execution, nor, by any possibility can be performed. If these Laws have nothing to work or operate upon; and, they have nothing, if there are no Vestrymen and Churchwardens; they become a dead letter, a mere non-entity; in short, they expire, and must for ever remain in a state of the most lifeless inaction. We appeal to the understanding of the attentive reader, if we have not convinced him, *that there can be no Vestrymen in this province independent of the Law* 1701 2. If so, the unavoidable consequence is, that the Law 1704, so far as it relates to vestries, and the Act 1729, are expired, and are no longer *subsisting Laws of the province*. " *Which was the point to be proved*".

The first query addressed by Mr. Boucher, to Messr. Paca and Chase is, by what *authority* do you act as Vestrymen? They answer; by authority of the parishioners, who nominated and elected them, by right founded in Common Law—*Custom*—and immemorial Usage. But, here they fail. For, it hath been clearly shewn, that the Freeholders or Parishioners have no right by Common Law—Custom—or Usage to nominate and elect Vestrymen. The second query is, Is there any Law to give a sanction to your power? The Gentlemen answer, that they rely on the Acts of Assembly 1704, ch. 34, and 1729, ch. 7. But, here too they fail. For, as hath been most clearly shewn, these Acts, independent of the Law 1701-2, *are no longer subsisting Laws of the province*.

To resist *usurped power*, or to refuse payment of illegal exactions; is the happy prerogative of Englishmen. We resisted the Stamp Act; and were made happy by its repeal. Those who are called the Parishioners of St. Anne's by Messr. Paca and Chase, had no legal authority, independent of the Act 1701-2, to nominate and appoint Vestrymen. *Such vestry*, had no power by Law, to levy a tax of 5lb. of tobacco per poll, on the inhabitants. And the county court independent of the Law 1701-2 had no legal authority to assess such tax. A power absolutely indefinite, and neither limited or supported by Law; is always most dangerous to the liberties of the people, and generally gives the greatest alarm. A tax of 5lb. of tobacco, is a trifle; but, a power of imposing such tax, without THE LEAST PRETENCE OF LAW, is no trifling consideration; because, it implies absolute servitude in all who submit to it. That the tax was necessary, is no justification of such imposition; for, a Highwayman will tell you, that necessity compelled him, to demand your money. But, the tax itself is not so much objected to, as the *illegal authority* which enjoined, the *usurped power*, which imposed it; and the dangerous consequence of such a precedent. Ye patriotick inhabitants of St. Anne's, exert your perogative, by refusing to pay a most illegal exaction; save your money, and protect your liberties from invasion. If the Sheriff dares collect *such a tax*, under *such an authority*, let actions be immediately brought against him, to have him punished, and your rights declared. If Messr. Paca and Chase do not stand forward the protectors of your rights, or defenders of your liberties; others there are, we trust, tho' perhaps not among the happy few, denominated THE LAWYERS, who will cheerfully lend their aid in so glorious a cause. Resist, ye inhabitants of St. Anne's, *an usurped authority*, while resistance is yet in your power, or, resistance can have any effects.

Annapolis, 22d January, 1773.

FREEHOLDERS OF ST. ANNE'S.

B A R U T H, *July* 29.

A RUSSIAN squadron of 21 ships, commanded by the Chevalier Pzaro, a Greek, came into our road the 12th instant, and cannonaded the town almost without ceasing, till the 23d, when they made a general landing, leaving only sailors enough on board to take care of their ships. Their landing struck such a panic on those who might have defended the town, that they left the enemy to enter without any resistance. The houses were immediately plundered, the goods carried off, and those who did not get out of the way, were inhumanly massacred without distinction of men, women or children. The effects of the Emir Mansour, the ally of Ali Bey, were only respected. The Russians entered the town in the night between the 23d and 24th, but the next day some thousands of Druses, sent by the great Emir Yousouf, suddenly came in sight of the town, and making a most dreadful noise, advanced to attack them. The Russians, frightened in their turn, retreated precipitately on board their ships, leaving behind them great part of the things they had taken. Since that time the squadron has remained out of reach of cannon shot, and the town has sent them refreshments. The commanders offered to retire, if they would send sixty purses; since which, having furnished them with the necessaries they wanted, they are gone away.

HAMBURGH, *Oct.* 16. According to advices received from Riga, they are busied in pulling down the suburbs of that city, in order to raise new fortifications to defend it. And we learn from Elsineur, that they are hard at work in putting the Castle in the best posture of defence, and are busy in sending ammunition of all sorts to Norway.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 22. The Prince de Poniatowski, on his arrival in town from making the tour of England, proposed setting out on his return to Poland; but finding affairs in that kingdom still in a perplexed situation, is determined to stay in England, and has fixed his residence at Cambridge, for which place he set out yesterday.

Nov. 3. By advices from Hanover we are informed, that couriers are constantly passing between the Lords of the regency of that electorate and the king of Prussia.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the East-Indies to his friend in town, dated Trichinopoly, March 8.

" We marched from off these plains the 12th of September 1771, with about 10,000 fighting men, Europeans and Seepoys, besides many of the Nabob's rabble. We marched in two lines by the right, and in six days came before Vellum, a strong fort belonging to the King of Tanjour. The General summoned the fort to surrender, which the enemy refused; and the next day we took possession of their petta, being the outskirts of the garrison. The day following the King of Tanjour's horse, about 6000, stormed our camp to no purpose, as every man who rode in forgot ever to return. We took advantage of this success to carry on our approaches; but as soon as we opened a battery of two 18 and 24 pounders, they evacuated the garrison. After garrisoning this fort, we marched on to Tanjour; the march is but small, as the distance is but four Malabar miles, equal to seven of ours. The 26th of September we took possession of their petta, without any resistance. We broke ground the 29th, and erected an eight-gun battery, consisting of 18 and 24 pounders. The 30th the enemy formed it, took it, and burnt all the bastions and gabions, before we could get in our guns. The next day there was ordered a covering party, with a battalion of Seepoys, who retook the ground, raised a battery a second time, got in the guns, and began to knock off the defences of the walls.

" The first of October the General got an account of the whole force being in motion; he therefore gave orders to have one Field-officer (which was Major Vaughan) and a brigade of guns, which I had the honour to command, to march down to the relief of the trenches, which we did. At day-break we discovered the enemy drawn up, rather irregular, consisting of about 6000 horse, seepoys and colleries, the whole amounting to about 13,000. We had no more at this time than about 1000 seepoys and 150 Europeans. About ten o'clock they began the attack upon our left very desperate, as it was their last push. The Major, not thinking our force sufficient, sent an express to camp for the grenadiers, who did not arrive till one o'clock. I was posted on the right of the whole, where I kept a continual fire from ten to twelve, when the whole body of horse made a charge on the right, as I supposed, to take the guns from my post. They were, fortunately for me, disappointed, as most of us were cut to pieces. I was by this time under the necessity of working the guns myself, as I had but four men left out of 14, to two guns.

" The Killidare's son, Madar Cawn, who perhaps was one of the bravest men that ever existed, rode up full gallop to the very gun I was at; so that the man who was ramming home the charge, could scarce get off from his horse's trampling him: however, as luck would have it, my shot took place, and he fell between my two guns, having an entire round of grape-shot in his body, at three yards distance. The rest of his troops, on seeing him fall, took to the right about, and rallied. Just as they had formed, the grenadier's company came up, which critically saved us, as their reinforcement completed our victory.

" After this we carried our approaches to the crest of the glacis, and opened our sea battery; but the day after we had completed the breach, the Nabob and Raji came to terms. This is the whole of the transactions with the King of Tanjour. There is now a very strong report of war with the Morattoes; but the grounds of this report I am at present ignorant of."

A prodigious concourse of people assembled on Tower-Hill, where a temporary stage had been built with back seats, on which appeard eight divines, seven of whom had been educated at the sole charge of the Countess of Huntingdon, who was present. After Psalm-singing, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Piercy, Chaplain to the Countess, suitable to the occasion, the aforesaid gentlemen being to sail as missionaries to America.

Lately was discovered near Battel, in Sussex, a staff of prodigious length and thickness, which by the inscription upon it, seen through a microscope, appears to have been that used by William the Conqueror.

Nov. 5. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver had high words in the Council Chamber yesterday. Mr. Wilkes told Mr. Oliver, that his conduct to Mr. Lewes had been exceedingly unbecoming him, as a Sheriff and a Gentleman. Mr. Oliver asked Mr. Wilkes, if he did not write things in the papers, to set Mr. Lewes and him together? Mr. Wilkes answered, " Your own conduct will do that sufficiently. I shall give you no account of any anonymous writings. Send to me as a Gentleman, you shall have an immediate and full answer, as becomes my honour."

Yesterday came on, before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, a petition, signed by a number of the creditors of Mr. Fordyce, late a bankrupt, complaining of the allowances or gifts made by several other creditors, without the consent of the petitioners, to Mr. James, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Down, late partners with Mr. Fordyce, and praying that the same might be set aside; and likewise praying, that the present assignees might be discharged, or another added to those already appointed.—After hearing counsel fully on all sides, his Lordship observed, that as to the first part of the prayer, he could not set aside an act, which in itself was illegal and void, and entirely against the statute; that as to the other part prayed by the petition, they were at liberty to proceed to the choice of another assignee, if they thought proper; but he was of opinion, that they could not do better than keep those Gentlemen of integrity and abilities already appointed.—The abovementioned petition was signed by near 60 persons, creditors to the amount of 27,000l.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 29.

" The King of Poland has written a letter with his own hand to the States General, complaining heavily of the injustice lately practised by the division of Poland, as diametrically contrary to all the rights of nations; and concludes, with soliciting the assistance of their high Mightinesses to recover his territories. It is supposed, that the States General will not interfere in this affair. The Polish Prince Czartorisky is gone from hence with all his family, by way of Calais, to England."

The publick are mistaken when they think, that the congress at Fockzani was broke up on account of the unreasonable demands of Count Orlow; the Court of Russia demanded nothing more than her successes entitled her to demand. The real cause of that rupture was the Prussian Minister, who, under the pretence of facilitating the peace, had orders to prevent it. He did so: Count Orlow was his dupe, and for that reason was disgraced. The Prussian Minister went afterwards to the Russian camp, in order to widen the breach, and precipitate the operations of war.

The Visir discovered this duplicity, and made Romanzow acquainted with it. The armistice was prolonged, and the conferences are renewed with good hopes of success. This is not the only instance of duplicity in the Court of Berlin, as in a few days more will appear."

Nov. 10. It is reported that a frigate is arrived at Portsmouth, express from the Mediterranean, with an account that one of his Majesty's ships, attempting to go into the harbour of Carthagena, was fired upon from the fort; and that the Captain of the English ship resolutely returned the fire, but was soon overpowered, and obliged to strike.

It is said that orders have been given, for twelve ships of the line to be got ready to sail from Spithead, at an hour's warning.

Letters in town from Spain assert, for a fact, that the Spanish Admiralty have lately made a demand of one third of the twenty-two thousand registered seamen, from the different maritime provinces of that kingdom.

It is confidently reported, at the west end of the town, that the Spaniards have now three powerful fleets at sea, one at the Havanna, and two more ready to act as occasion requires.

It is reported that an account had been lately received from Galam, on the Coast of Africa, that money was never known so scarce, nor slaves so dear, as at present, most of the storehouses being full of goods, as they cannot be sold but to disadvantage.

It is reported that the colony Agents intend to make application to Parliament, for leave to establish Mints for the coining of silver currency in America.

They write from Cork, that for many years there has not been known a greater demand for the exportation of all sorts of Irish provisions, particularly butter, several thousand barrels of which are now shipping for Holland and Hamburgh.

It is reported, that the Court of Lisbon hath lately made some extraordinary concessions in favour of the British commerce, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 28.

*** *The Rev. Mr.* Boucher's *Reply to Messr.* Chase *and* Paca, *not having come to Hand, till the Press was engaged by the Piece, signed* Freeholders of St. Anne's, *cannot be inserted this Week, but shall certainly have a Place in our next Paper.*

DR. GRAHAM, so well known for his peculiar Abilities in curing the Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, is expected in this City from *Philadelphia*, about the Middle of *February*.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 8th Day of February *next, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at the House where* John M'Donall, *deceased, lately lived, on* the Head of Severn,

ALL the Household Furniture, Stock of Horses, black Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fother, and Plantation Utensils of the said *M'Donall*, with the remaining Time of Seven Servants, for ready Money.

All Persons that are indebted to the said *John M'Donall*, are desired to come and pay to the Subscriber, and those who have open Accounts with him to bring them in, that they may be settled.

2w ROBERT COUDEN, Executor.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

WHEREAS there has been great Neglect on the Part of the Owners of ſundry Veſſels in the Plantations in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th WILLIAM 3d. C. 21, and more particularly the 21d Sect. wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name regiſtered ſhall be afterwards changed without regiſtering ſuch Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any Tranſfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, and in Caſe there be any Alteration of Property in the ſame Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after regiſtering thereof, ſuch Sale ſhall always be acknowledged by Indorſement on the Certificate of the Regiſter, before two Witneſſes, in order to prove that the entire Property in ſuch Ship remains to ſome of the Subjects of *Great-Britain*, if any Diſpute ariſes concerning the ſame."

And whereas all Veſſels trading at or belonging to any Port in *America*, the Owners or Maſters of which ſhall omit to comply with the Directions given in the ſaid Act, will be liable to the ſame Proſecutions and Penalties as if ſuch Veſſels were owned entirely by Foreigners:

The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms therefore give this Notice, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

Cuſtom-Houſe, *Boſton*, 15th *Dec.* 1772. SAM'L MATHER, pr. Sec'y.

January 16, 1773.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed (by *Anne Arundel* County Court) Commiſſioners on a Tract of Land, called *Talbot's Reſolution Manor*; hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern, that we ſhall meet on the ſaid Land, to take the Depoſition of any Evidences that may be offered, on Wedneſday the 24th Day of *February* next, agreeable to the ſaid Commiſſion.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
SETH WARFIELD,
3w JOSHUA GRIFFITH,
WILLIAM COALE.

Baltimore, January 15, 1773.

TO BE CHARTERED,

THE Ship *Kitty*, *Joſeph Mallet*, Maſter, Burthen about 320 Hogſheads of Tobacco, or 1800 Barrels of Flour, lying at *Fell's* Point, apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

FOR LONDON AND ROTTERDAM,

THE new Ship *Union*, *Andrew Bryſon*, Maſter, lying at *Fell's* Point, will ſail about the Firſt of *February*, and has good Accomodation for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to *James Chriſtie*, junr or the Maſter on board. w3

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.

ALL Perſons having any juſt Claim againſt the Eſtate of Col. *Charles Ridgely*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts properly proved, and ſuch as are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence to themſelves, and Trouble to

CHARLES RIDGELY,
2m DANIEL CHAMIER, } Executors.
WILLIAM GOODWIN

January 4, 1773.

STRAYED away from *Piſcataway* the 26th *December*, a dark brown Mare, with a mealey Noſe, and branded on the near Buttock C D about Fourteen Hands high, paces, trots, and gallops, and full of ſpirit; ſhe was lately trimmed, and very hard to catch when out; it's ſuppoſed ſhe will make up to *Elk-Ridge* where ſhe was bred, by the Way of *Marlborough* and *Queen-Anne*, as ſhe was rode down that Way. Any Perſon that will deliver her to Mr. *Peter Campbell* at *Piſcataway*, or to the Subſcriber at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward.

w3 WILLIAM CLAGETT.

January 15, 1773.

To be ſold at publick Vendue, for Caſh or Bills of Exchange, on Thurſday *the* 18*th of* March *next, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Charleton *in* Frederick-Town, *by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt made to me for that Purpoſe by* John Wilmot,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land lying in *Frederick* County, called *Dinah's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The following Perſons live adjacent to the ſaid Land, and will ſhew it to any Perſons deſirous of ſeeing the ſame: *Joſeph Dyer*, *John Lagſdale*, *Wiley Norris*, *David Smuer*, *Andrew Young*, and *Simon Miller*.

ts THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Fork of Gunpowder, Jan. 11, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Roger A. Boyce*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their reſpective Debts to the Subſcriber, Adminiſtratrix with the Will annexed; thoſe who neglect to comply with this Requiſition, will be ſued, without Reſpect to Perſons; and all Perſons having Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to furniſh the Adminiſtratrix with the State of their Claims, that the ſame may be ſettled and diſcharged.

w4 REBECCA BOYCE.

January 11, 1773.

THE Subſcriber hereby forewarns all Perſons on any Pretence whatever, from hunting within his Incloſures, with either Gun or Dog; thoſe who attempt it, may depend without Reſpect to Perſons, for he will take every Step that the Law points out in ſuch Caſes for Redreſs. ONNER DAVIDGE.

Richmond, James River, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1773.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber,*

THAT valuable Tract of Land, called *Mocock's Iſland*, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of *Chickahomony* River, One Mile from *James* River, a Quarter of a Mile above *Barret's* Ferry, and within Ten Miles of the City of *Williamſburg*; it contains Six Hundred Acres of the higheſt, drieſt, and richeſt Marſh in this Colony, in it's preſent State during the Spring and Summer Months; it will afford grazing for above One Thouſand Head of Cattle.

In the Marſh are Three Iſlands; the eaſtermoſt or low Iſland, contains about One Hundred and Fifty Acres of rich high Land, has Two good Springs upon it, a Barn, Two Negro Quarters, and an Overſeer's Houſe; a Quarter of a Mile diſtant is middle or *High Iſland*, containing about Forty Acres, Half a Mile diſtant lies weſtermoſt Iſland, containing Three or Four Acres; and they are ſo ſituated that the banking in the Marſh is rendered very eaſy: The eaſtern and northern Parts of theſe Iſlands are divided from the main Land by a Branch of the River, no more than Thirty Yards broad, and the ſouthern and weſtern Parts are divided by the main Body of *Chickahomony*, about Three Hundred Yards broad. Up this River is Navigation for Forty Miles for Veſſels of Four Thouſand Buſhels; the Branch dividing the Iſland from the main Land, is eſteemed the beſt fowling and fiſhing in this Colony. Oppoſite *Low* or *Great Iſland*, there are on the Continent, One Hundred and odd Acres well timbered Land belonging to this Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated and over-looking the whole Iſland: This Land runs from the Branch about Half a Mile acroſs the main Road leading from the Ferry to *Williamſburg*, ſo that the Diſtance from Town is not above Nine Miles; common Tides cover no Part of the Marſh; ſpring Tides, with a continued North East Wind cover the greateſt Part of it, with Four Inches Water, but the beſt Criterion of the Tides over-flowing it, is taken from the remarkable great Guſt on Friday the 8th of *Sept.* 1769, which ſpread over a great Part of *America*, and then there were only Seven Inches Water in the ſaid Marſh. Any Perſon purchaſing this Iſland, may have the Stock and Utenſils upon reaſonable Terms.

PATRICK COUTTS.

Purchaſers to apply to Meſſrs. *James Dick* and *Stewart*.

Baltimore, January 12, 1773.

ARRIVED in the Ship *Thetis*, Capt. *Hayton*, from *London*, in the Month of *September* laſt, a Box marked O B, No. 1. believed to be ſhipped by *Thomas How Ridgate*. Whoever will produce a Bill of Lading for the ſame, and pay the Charges, may have it delivered by applying to ſaid Captain at *Fell's-Point*, or to Mr. *John Merryman*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*.

The above Veſſel to be chartered to any Part of *Europe* or the *Weſt-Indies*, Burthen about Nine or Ten Thouſand Buſhels of Wheat, or Two Thouſand Barrels of Flour, is a good River built Ship and well found, now lying at *Fell's-Point*; for Particulars apply to Capt. *Hayton* or Dr. *John Stevenſon* in *Baltimore*.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber paſſed his Bond to *John England*, Sen. bearing Date *October* the 27th, 1771, for One Hundred Pounds *Pennſylvania* Currency, it being in Part of a Purchaſe of a Tract of Land; ſince which Time he hath diſcovered, that the ſaid *England* ſhewed and ſold the ſaid Subſcriber Lands which were not his own, nor can he make a good Title to them: Theſe are therefore to caution and forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame. w3

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

January 5, 1773.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Charles* County the 2d Inſtant, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls himſelf ABRAHAM, and ſays he belongs to *Thomas Squires*, about Eight Miles from *Frederick-Town*; he is a likely Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Nick or Notch in his right Ear, which he ſays was occaſioned by his hurting it in going through a Fence: Has on and with him an old Coat with Metal Buttons, an old Cotton Jacket, and a pretty good dyed Cotton ditto over it, old Check Linen Shirt, and a new Oſnabrig ditto, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, old Shoes and an old Hat. The Owner of ſaid Negro is deſired to take him away and pay Charges to 3w

WILLIAM HANSON, Dep. Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Dorſey*, at *Rocky-Neck*, near *Annapolis*, a Stray black Cow, between Four and Five Years of Age, has a bald Face, the left Ear cropt and the right under cut. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

Juſt imported by the Subſcriber, and to be ſold upon the loweſt Terms, at the Store, next Door below the Coffee-Houſe,

A QUANTITY of exceeding good Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and a general Aſſortment of Shoes

tf ROBERT BUCHANAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Allin*, living near *Levingſton's* Mill, a black Stray Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 8 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus A: Had on a ſmall Bell, tied with a Saddle Strap.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

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Patuxent Iron-Works, January 11, 1773.

RAN away laſt Night from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *Robert Wharton*, born in *England*, by Trade a Blackſmith; he is a very luſty well made Fellow, 6 Feet high, about 30 Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox, dark brown Hair and very thin on the Top of his Head: Had on and took with him a Hat bound round the Brim with Binding, Two Oſnabrig and One Check Shirt, a dark coloured Cloth Coat and lappelled Jacket, a dark ſhort Beaſkin Coat, blue Halfthick Breeches, white Yarn Stockings and black Leather Shoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, on delivering him at ſaid Works, if Ten Miles from Home ſhall have Twenty-five Shillings, if Twenty Miles Forty Shillings, and a greater Diſtance Three Pounds, and if out of the Province Five Pounds exclusive of what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Marrick*, in *Prince-George's* County, a Stray gray Mare, ſomething under 14 Hands high, ſhort Switch Tail and Hog Mane. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

The Partnerſhip of James Dick *and* Stewart *having expired the 1ſt Inſt. the buſineſs is now conducted under the Firm of*

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis *and* London-Town, *for ready Money, Country Produce, or the uſual Credit,*

A GENERAL Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, among which are, Hyſon, Bloom, Green and Bohea Teas; London double and ſingle refined Sugar.

They have likewiſe for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, Weſt-India and Country Rum, by the Hogſhead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk, Muſcovado Sugar, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, *&c. &c.*

Alſo, Anchors, Grapnals, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnerſhip of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Perſons indebted to us, are requeſted to ſettle their Accounts as ſoon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,

tf JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather laſt Winter, the greateſt Part of the Partridges are deſtroyed; this is therefore to forewarn all Perſons, on any Pretence whatever to hunt within the Subſcribers Incloſures or Lands without Leave. Thoſe who may attempt it, may depend without Reſpect of Perſons, that we ſhall take every Step that the Law points out in ſuch Caſes for Redreſs.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM,
FRANCIS WEYMAN,
w3 JOHN CARVIL,
RICHARD LINTHICUM, junr.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorſey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceaſed, did by his laſt will and Teſtament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* laſt paſt, order and direct ſundry Lands to be ſold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; alſo a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpſon's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thouſand Four Hundred Acres. The ſaid Land is well adapted to farming, and will be ſold on the 20th Day of *June* next, in ſmall Parcels, or in any Manner that may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers;—Alſo Two Thirds of about Seven Thouſand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-Houſe, and ſundry Out-Houſes, with a good Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expoſed to ſale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY

N. B. All Perſons having juſt Claims againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by the Subſcribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice *Barbadoe* Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

POETS CORNER.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE following Ode was printed in England, and, I am well assur'd, was the joint Composition of three or four *eminent* Poets of this Province; and that, moreover, it was not published till it had been perused by, and received the Approbation of One of the *greatest Men* at Home. I cannot help saying, that I think I do Justice to my Country in thus restoring it. Your Readers must acknowledge, that it exhibits, at once, all the Pathos, *Sense*, and sentimental Connexion of some very late modern Publications.

Yours, &c. *Keep it up!*

Ode to Sensibility. Address'd to Miss *Lucy Clarius*, a celebrated Toast.

WHO has not heard, what few have seen
The yellow Robes of sprightly Green
Which o'er my *Lucy*'s Shoulders flow?
Lovely *Lucy*, is't not so?

Sweet the Rose, when wet with Dew:
Lovely Rosalind, adieu!
From Cloud to Cloud, from East to West,
'Tis Pun and Pathos, Fun and Jest.

Swallows titter thro' the Glade;
Poor Philander!—is he dead!
See, how Winter strips the Grove,
Sighs of Sympathy and Love!

Extatic Extasies and Moans,
Sighs and Simpers, Grins and Groans;
Girls of Grace, and *Cow-pen* Bonnets,
Cælia's Waist, and am'rous Sonnets.

Sound the Trumpet, beat the Drum,
Tweedle-dee, and tweedle-dum.
Gird your Armours, Cap-a-pee,
Tweedle-dum, and tweedle-dee.

N. B. All the Secret of this Species of Writing consists in describing every Thing, *except your Subject*: And, in this, you will find, the above Ode has the Honour to resemble many Compositions, that have appeared in your Paper.

Elk-Ridge, January 9, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the First Day of March, *Inst. at the late Dwelling-House of* Henry Dorsey, *junr. deceased, in* Queen Caroline's *Parish*, Anne-Arundel *County. The Sale to begin precisely at* 10 *o'Clock, and to continue for Two Days if not all sold in One.*

A VALUABLE Parcel of Negroes, Servants, Horses, Mares, Sheep, Hogs, *&c.* Plantation Utensils, and Houshold Furniture; Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Ten Pounds, with legal Interest, on giving good Security, and ready Money is to be paid for all Sums under Ten Pounds. Attendance will be given on the Premises, by

ts SAMUEL DORSEY, junr. Administrator.

N. B. All Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of the late *Henry Dorsey*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the above Administrator, and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay without further Trouble.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 10*th Day of* February *next, at the late dwelling Plantation of Mr.* James Barnes, *deceased, in* Prince-George's *County, near* George-Town, *for Current Money*,

A TRACT of Land, called *Pleasant Fields*, lying on *Seneca*, about 20 Miles from *George-Town*, containing 216 Acres. Also, 15 valuable Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, several of the Women have been used to House Work. Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and sundry Houshold Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, Chairs, *&c.* Credit will be given till the last Day of *July* for any Sum above Five Pounds, on giving Bond and Security. All Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved; and those indebted are requested to pay without further Notice, as no Indulgence will be given by

JEMIMA BARNES, Administratrix,
THOMAS BARNES, Administrator.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit,

A LARGE and general Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, suitable to the different Seasons, also choice *Jamaica* and *Barbados* Spirits, Rum, Wine, Melasses, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Soap, Myrtle and Bees Wax, Glouceſter Cheese, Taunton bottled Ale, Tar, Turpentine; a few Barrels Mullet Fish, and exceeding fine New-Town Pippins, from New-York. Likewise a likely young Negro Boy and Girl, about 16 and 17 Years of Age.

8w THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS & Co.

December 31, 1772.

A BOX of Looking-glasses marked I B, No. 1. was landed at my Store at *Pig-Point*, from on Board the *Adventure*, Capt. *Maynard*, last *September*, in Place of a Box of the same Mark, containing Books belonging to the Rev. Mr. *Boucher*. It is hoped the Person who has got the Books will advise me of it, and his Looking-glasses shall be sent him.

3w STEPHEN WEST.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed, this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever, to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures; those who may attempt it, may depend, without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

JOSEPH COWMAN,
THOMAS STOCKETT,
tf RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.
THOMAS N. STOCKETT.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.

To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf THOMAS DUCKETT.

October 10, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 800 Acres of good Land, in Five Plantations, in *St. Mary*'s County; on one of the Plantations, situate on the River *Patowmack*, there is a Brick House in good Order, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms and a large Passage on a Floor, with Office-Houses, *&c.* Also, about 800 Acres in *Virginia*, viz. 499 near the Town of Dumfries, 194 near the *Great Falls of Patowmack*, 92 upon *Ceaar Run*, and the Remainder of a Tract of Land in *Fauquier* County, patented to the Rev. *Lawrence De Butts*. Proposals for the Whole, or any Part of the above recited Lands will be received, and an indisputable Title made to the Purchaser, by

tf JOHN DE BUTTS.

Annapolis, December 16, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Partnership of *Thomas Williams* and Co. are desired to make speedy Payment, to *Thomas Charles Williams* and Co. who are empowered to receive and settle all Accounts relative thereto.

We have just imported from London, *in Capt.* Hooper,

AN Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.
JOHN BRICE.

To be sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco,

THE following Parcels of Land, *Wynn's West Lot*, containing 52 Acres, Part of *Wynn's Middle Lot*, 162 Acres: These Two Parcels of Land join each other, lying about Three Miles from *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's* County: *Wynn's East and West Littleworth*, containing 143 Acres, *Littleworth*, 50 Acres; Part 2d, *Addition* to *Littleworth*, 53 Acres: These Three Parcels join each other, about Four Miles from *Piscataway*. There are Three or Four Tenants on these Lands, but only Tenants at Will. Any Person inclinable to purchase these Lands, or any of them, may know the Terms, by applying to *John Wynn*, near *Piscataway*. tf

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THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring;

His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened,

Signed per Order,
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am persuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Business. For Terms apply to H. RIDGELY.

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, October 20, 1772.

TO THE PUBLICK.

IT is the Sentiment of the wisest and best Men that adorn our Age and Nation, that the *Liberty of the Press* is so essential to the Support of that Constitution under which we have hitherto derived the Blessings of Freedom, that it becomes every one to consider, in the most reverential Light, this Palladium of our Rights—an Opinion every Friend to Liberty and his Country must wish universally to prevail.—And as nothing hath a greater Tendency to secure to us that inestimable Blessing, than the encouraging and supporting well conducted *News-Papers*, which, it is generally acknowledged, *dispel Ignorance, the Parent of Slavery, give a Taste for Reading, and cause useful Knowledge to be cultivated and encouraged*, I flatter myself a Proposal for establishing another *publick Paper* in this great commercial Province, will meet with the Approbation of its publick spirited Inhabitants in general, those of this flourishing Town and County in particular, and be encouraged accordingly. The many important Advantages that flow from such Institutions, are so well known to the busy Part of Mankind, as well as to Gentlemen of Leisure and Curiosity, that Arguments need not be used, on this Occasion, to illustrate their apparent Utility.

Encouraged by the polite, candid and generous Invitation I some Time since received from many Gentlemen of the most respectable Characters, to establish my Business in this Town, and affected with a lively Gratitude for past Kindnesses, as well as for this Instance of their favourable Opinion of me, I have determined to comply with their Wishes, so very obligingly manifested: For which Purpose, I have engaged a suitable *Printing-Apparatus*, which will be speedily here, and, under Favour of the Publick, I intend to prosecute the *Printing Business*, in this Place, in all its Branches, both in the *English* and other Languages, in a neat, correct and expeditious Manner—and, in particular, I now propose to publish, by Subscription, with all possible Expedition, a *Weekly News-Paper*, under the Title of

THE MARYLAND JOURNAL,
AND
BALTIMORE ADVERTISER:

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tf WILLIAM GODDARD.

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